

GREAT BATTLE IN KENTUCKY.

THE MOST DESPERATE FIGHTING.

THE REBELS OUTNUMBER US AGAIN.

Severe Hand-to-Hand Fighting.

OUR ARMY HEAVILY RE-ENFORCED.

THE FIGHTING RENEWED YESTERDAY.

Gen. James S. Jackson of Kentucky Killed.

GENERAL TERRELL OF VIRGINIA WOUNDED.

Gen. Sheridan of Illinois Reported Killed.

THE RESULT OF THE BATTLE YET IN DOUBT.

The Rebels in Possession of Part of the Field.

Car Loss 2,000 Killed and Wounded.

THE REBEL LOSS NOT ASCERTAINED.

PERYVILLE, Ky., Thursday, Oct. 9, 1862.

Drugg's army attacked two divisions of General McCook's Corps d'Armee, near this place, yesterday. The fighting was desperate. Gen. James Jackson, ex-Congressman of Kentucky, commanding a division, was killed.

Gen. Terrell of Virginia, commanding a brigade, formerly of Terrell's battery, was very seriously wounded. On two occasions the fighting was hand to hand. The Confederates were greatly superior to the Unionists in numbers. McCook was then heavily reinforced by Unionists, and the battle was resumed today. The fighting was mainly done by Rosecrans's division, formerly Mitchell's.

Colonel George Webster of the 98th Ohio, Acting-Brigadier of the 34th brigade was severely wounded. Firing ceased about 7 o'clock on the evening of the 9th. A doubtful rumor says that at the close of the engagement, the Rebels had possession of a part of the field.

Gen. Sheridan of Illinois is reported killed, but it is doubtful. Our loss is stated at 2,000 killed and wounded. The Rebel loss was unascertained.

The enemy is north of Peryville. A general attack is expected immediately by our troops.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Oct. 9, 1862. A general engagement is progressing between Buell and Bragg at Peryville, but nothing definite has been received here as yet.

Gen. Dumont, from Shelbyville, attacked Scott and Morgan near Frankfort, scattering them in every direction. It is expected that Dumont will bag them before night.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Oct. 9-4 p. m. The battle at Peryville commenced yesterday morning, the Rebels attacking Buell's advance in great force.

An artillery fight continued through most of the day, with no great results. Later in the day Buell's forces, having secured a good position, advanced and drove the Rebels back. No definite particulars have yet been received.

It is reported at Gen. Boyle's headquarters that Gen. Roseau and Jackson, commanding Union Divisions, were killed, but the report is not credited. Buell intended last night to advance and bring on a general engagement this morning. The result of this is not known.

Gen. Dumont's success over Morgan and Scott at Frankfort is fully confirmed.

Morgan entered Frankfort yesterday morning at 7 o'clock, with his own and Scott's Cavalry, 3,000 strong, meeting no opposition. This morning, Dumont moved on them from Shelbyville, and at noon had routed them.

The Rebels are said to be dispersed, wandering over the adjacent hills, endeavoring to avoid Dumont's pursuing forces. If not all captured, the command will be completely broken up.

The Rebels destroyed the turnpike bridge before they were attacked.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Oct. 9, 1862. The battle at Peryville commenced early in the morning by an artillery duel, which continued all day. Gen. McCook's corps was engaged alone.

At 2 o'clock the Rebels made an effort to turn our left flank, and desperate fighting ensued at close quarters.

The Rebels were here driven back with heavy loss.

The battle continued till dark, when both parties rested. Gen. Terrell was mortally wounded; also Col. Webster of the 9th Ohio. Gen. Jackson was killed. The report of the death of Gen. Roseau is not confirmed.

The Union loss is estimated at 2,000 killed and wounded. The Rebel loss is greater, if anything.

Gen. Crittenden and Gen. Gilbert have reinforced Gen. McCook, and the battle was resumed this morning.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Oct. 9, 1862. Intelligence has been received here to-night of an attack on Gen. McCook's corps at Peryville, Ky., yesterday, by Bragg, who threw his entire force upon him.

Our loss was nearly two thousand in killed and wounded.

Gen. Jackson was killed, and Gen. Terrell was badly wounded.

The enemy's loss is not ascertained, but is probably heavy.

There is a prospect of a general engagement being brought on by Gen. Buell today.

Gen. Dumont attacked Morgan at Frankfort yesterday, killing part of his force, scattering him in every direction, and capturing many.

The new troops behaved admirably.

OCCUPATION OF GRAND JUNCTION, TENNESSEE.

Reported Capture of Tupelo, Miss.

CAIRO, Wednesday, Oct. 8, 1862. Our troops occupied Grand Junction today without opposition.

It is reported that we have occupied Tupelo, Miss., but this needs confirmation.

New-York Tribune.

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NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1862.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

FROM GEN. SIGEL'S CORPS.

Scouting and Reconnoitering Operations.

CAPTURES OF REBEL PRISONERS AND STORES.

Reconnoissance to the Rappahannock.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 9, 1862.

A small body of Gen. Sigel's cavalry captured in Aldie this morning over 40 prisoners, several loads of bacon, and one ambulance. The prisoners were paroled.

The reconnoitering force sent out by Gen. Sigel saw no large body of the enemy at Aldie or Middlebury.

A reconnoissance in force was made to-day to Rappahannock Station, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. Col. Davies, in command of 1,500 cavalry and a light battery, marched yesterday morning from Bailey's Cross Roads, under instructions to proceed to Rappahannock Station and reconnoiter from four to six locomotives which Gen. Banks had been unable to destroy or bring away on his retreat. It was believed that the bridge across the Rappahannock, which the Rebels were building, had not been finished. The force proceeded over Stone Bridge to Manassas, thence along the south side of the railroad to Bristow, nine miles beyond. Here they bivouacked for the night.

This morning the 1st New Jersey Regiment, commanded by Col. Percy Wyndham, was pushed forward along the track, the main body remaining at Bristow. They passed Catlett's and Warrenton Junction, both places being deserted. At about 9 a. m. they encountered the Rebel vanguard and drove them to within a mile and a half of Rappahannock Station and within sight of the river. Here they discovered that the bridge was so far completed that the Rebels succeeded in getting the locomotives and cars across, leaving behind their freight of provisions. The troops at Rappahannock Station were drawn up in line of battle. They consisted of a brigade of Rebel infantry, among them the 13th Virginia, and two or three squadrons of Prince William cavalry with artillery.

As his instructions were not to bring on an engagement, unless one were necessary in order to secure the locomotives, Col. Davies did not attack the town; but it is believed that if he had received a carte blanche, instead of so restricted an order, the enemy might easily have been driven across the Rappahannock.

There is no large force of Rebels on this side of Gordonsville, Culpeper and all the country northwest of the Rapidan being entirely evacuated by the soldiers, except stragglers, and small guards in occupation of the towns.

An officer who accompanied the reconnoissance represents the country as being more completely desolated than ever, and the few families remaining as being in a state of utter destitution.

Release of Capt. F. G. Young from Richmond—His Experiences—How Union Prisoners are Treated Now—Release of Col. Elliman—Suffering in Dixie.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9, 1862.

Among the arrivals to-day is Capt. F. G. Young, direct from Richmond, having left that city on Tuesday by a flag of truce down the James River. He and Major W. C. Barney, of New York, were captured on the 21st of September, while on a horseback tour, in the vicinity of Bull Run, by the Thirtieth Virginia Cavalry, under Colonel Chambliss—a graduate of West Point.

The prisoners spent four days pleasantly on the way to Richmond, and were treated kindly and hospitably by their captors, and by all whom they met on the route.

The cavalry regiment of Col. Chambliss was handsomely mounted and uniformed, and fully equipped.

There appeared to be an abundance of salt, flour, fresh beef and shoes among the soldiers.

Good discipline prevailed among the Rebel troops. They treated each other with great kindness and courtesy. No whiskey drinking nor card-playing was allowed among them.

Much comment is made by the Rebel troops as to the careless manner in which our dead were buried on the plains of Manassas.

All the Rebel soldiers denounce Gen. Pope, but speak in the most complimentary terms of Gen. McClellan.

The country districts are exhausted of food for man and beast, and in consequence, apprehensions exist of great distress among the people during the coming winter.

Everybody has plenty of paper money of all descriptions and denominations.

The treatment of Union prisoners at Libby Prison has been changed for the better, and those confined with Capt. Young had no cause to complain. He and thirty others were put in a large, cool and pleasant room, and were attended by the guards and servants with marked kindness. Rations were served regularly, and a sutler constantly present. The morning newspapers were served at daylight.

Col. Daniel Elliman and Lieut. Col. Browne of New-York regiments, and about 700 others, arrived at Annapolis to-day, having left Richmond on Tuesday morning.

The Rebel troops are rapidly receiving their new uniforms, consisting of dark gray woolen jackets and light blue pants, &c. They say there is no lack of arms, and that they have more cannon than can be used.

The general impression among them is that the war will not end until the expiration of President Lincoln's term of office.

Everybody, however, is sick of hostilities, and the troops desire to return to their homes, yet one constantly hears the remark, "You may exterminate us, but you cannot subjugate us."

The New Merrimac is not finished yet.

Eight dollars a bushel was asked for sweet potatoes. Rye, coffee, and sugar brought a dollar a pound each. There was little or no molasses on sale. Tin drinking-cups sold for 75 cents each, and all other necessities in proportion. Major Barney is still detained at the Libby Prison. Capt. Young was released unconditionally.

Movements of Western Troops.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Oct. 9, 1862.

The forces here broke up their camps yesterday and moved southward. Maj. Gen. Granger assumed the command, and will conduct the campaign in Northern and Central Kentucky.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Congratulatory Order of Gen. McClellan to the Soldiers of the recent Victories &c.

McClellan's Headquarters, Oct. 8-9-10 p. m.

The following general order has been issued:

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Camp near Sharpsburg, Md., Oct. 9, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 107: The Commanding General enters his congratulations to the army under his command for the victories achieved by their bravery at the passes of the South Mountain and upon the Antietam Creek. The brilliant conduct of Reno's and Hooker's corps under Burnside, at Turners Gap and of Franklin's corps at Chantilly Pass, in which, in the face of an enemy, strong in position and possessing with us, they carried the mountain, and prepared the way for the advance of the army, won for them the admiration of their brethren in arms.

In the memorable battle of Antietam we defeated an enormous and powerful army of the enemy. In an action so rarely fought, and remarkable for its duration, and for the destruction of life which attended it, the obstinate bravery of the troops of Hooker, Mansfield and Sumner, the daring gallantry of those of Franklin on the right, the steady valor of those of Burnside on the left, and the vigorous support of Porter and Pleasanton, present a brilliant spectacle to our countrymen, which will swell their hearts with pride and exultation.

Fourteen guns, 30 colors, 15,000 stand of arms, and nearly 6,000 prisoners taken from the enemy are evidence of the completeness of our triumph. A grateful country will thank the noble army for achievements which have rescued the loyal States of the East from the ravages of the invading and driven him from their borders. While we rejoice at the victories which, under God's blessing, have crowned our exertions, let us cherish the memory of our brave comrades who have laid down their lives upon the battle-field, martyrs in their country's cause. Their names will be cherished in the hearts of the people. By command of Maj. Gen. McCLELLAN.

S. WILLIAMS, A. A. G.

Statement of a Refugee from Richmond—Position of the Rebel Army—Affairs at Staunton, Winchester, Bunker Hill, and Martinsburg—Suffering at Richmond.

Special Correspondence of The Baltimore American.

WILLIAMSBURG, Md., Oct. 3, 1862.

From an Englishman, named John Clay, who came last evening across the river into our lines, I have the following statement: By trade a dyer, he found employment in Richmond, and while there was an observer of certain occurrences, some of which have already found their way into print, while others were deemed to silence. Not many weeks ago he was made known to Floyd, who promised him a pass into the United States if he would superintend the erection of a dyeing establishment. Being completed he requested the services of Floyd in procuring for him the required passport through the lines of the Confederate army, so that he might be enabled to reach Philadelphia, his former home, which he had left one year ago last April. This pass, which was furnished him, is printed on common brown paper and bears the following:

HEADQUARTERS, RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 26, 1862. Pass John Clay to Winchester, en route to Gen. Lee's army. JOHN A. VICK, Captain, Provost Marshal.

He received on last Friday, on Saturday morning he learned that there was a train going to Staunton, and he determined to avail himself of this opportunity. He was successful in his endeavor. The train which bore him from Richmond, as he learned from the engineer, had for its passenger list 500 conscripts bound for the army. By slow traveling they had at length reached Staunton on Friday night. Here he had to remain until Monday morning. He was told by the place with whom he conversed that there were 1,000 Confederate soldiers in the city, and that the place and at Charlotte from 2,000 to 3,000. Staunton was so full of soldiers that he could not procure any bed, and only slept at the hotel parlor by paying dearly for his accommodation. On Sunday another train of cars brought to Staunton 500 more conscripts. Here he again had to procure a pass, which is as follows:

OFFICE OF PROVOST MARCHAL, STAUNTON, Va., Sept. 25, 1862. Pass John Clay to Winchester.

By order of Col. H. B. Davidson.

On Monday morning he left Staunton. All along the way he saw companies of men passing in the direction of the army as he looked from out the stage-coach. According to his own judgment, he supposed that he saw about 1,500 regiments on the road, he saw a sight which reminded him much of the appearance of an English fair. Upon a hill were crowded army wagons, horses, &c., toward which were, as he supposed, marching two or three regiments of infantry. A half mile beyond, he passed a piece of land which he judged to be from ten to twenty acres, covered with artillery. Beyond this, Gen. Longstreet's division was, on the right, Gen. Hill's of Virginia, behind Hill's, on the right, was Lee's. Gen. Lee's headquarters were between two large stone buildings. Passing further on the road, he came to the division of Gen. Hill of North Carolina. This was about two miles from Bunker's Hill. On the left, he was told, Jackson's army was encamped. At a stream of water near Bunker's Hill he saw three or four regiments of cavalry. In the immediate vicinity of Bunker's Hill there were no conscripts, but a few cavalry pickets and wagons. That night (Wednesday) he slept in a barn near Bunker's Hill. The next morning he was informed by a Lieutenant that Stuart's Cavalry had driven the Union soldiers out of Martinsburg. He left Bunker's Hill at 8 o'clock on Thursday morning (yesterday). On the way to Martinsburg he experienced considerable difficulty in passing by the wagons which were upon the road. The train had a cavalry escort.

Within a short distance of Martinsburg we met three regiments of cavalry going into the town. The regiments he afterwards saw dismounted on the road leading to Shepherdstown. Here his papers were demanded, but he succeeded in effecting his passage through their lines after showing them. He attributed his easy escape beyond their lines to their not having any person in command about Martinsburg, and to the last night's reconnoissance of the Union troops. From this place to the river he only met several cavalry, whom he succeeded in passing. He reached here between 6 and 6 o'clock last evening. He appears to be a well-read man, and a close observer of things which occur about him. He does not ask many questions, but is ready to answer any inquiries about Dixie's land. Richmond, he says, contains very few soldiers, and that there are many who are anxious for the return of peace. For \$200 Confederate money he procured \$100 in gold. That there exists a desperate rule in Richmond he offers ample information. He says he saw men tarred and feathered, women and children with half of their heads shorn off, just on account of their attachment to the Stars and Stripes. Those who wish a continuance of the war are the speculators of Richmond.

Return of the Four Troopers Captured in the Reconnoissance to Martinsburg—The Loss of the Enemy 150—Patriotic Conduct of the Ladies—Surrendering the Wounded—The Struck of the Battle-Field—Removal of the Buried Soldiers.

From Our Special Correspondent.

SHARPSBURG, Md., Monday, Oct. 6, 1862.

The four troopers missing in the 8th Illinois Cavalry, in the reconnoissance to Martinsburg last week, came into camp yesterday. They report that their horses were shot under them, and they were taken prisoners by the enemy.

They were taken to the enemy's camp at Big Springs, two miles from Martinsburg, and then paroled by Gen. Fitzhugh Lee.

The cavalry force of the enemy engaged in the skirmish were the 4th, 7th, 9th, and 12th Virginia, constituting Ashby's old brigade. They were in command of Stuart, and a loss of 151 in killed and wounded was acknowledged by the Rebel commander.

When a portion of the Union troops, with one piece of artillery, approached Martinsburg, the Rebels took up the plank on two small bridges at the edge of the town, and immediately the young ladies in the vicinity replaced the plank, and called out to the commander of the Union troops to "Come on, the bridges are all right."

The cheering effect of music on the wounded soldiers was yesterday witnessed at the several hospitals. Lieut. Col. Kibbald of the 1st New York (Hawkins Zouaves) visited the hospitals with Walcott's Band of celebrated performers, and cheered the sick and wounded. The patriotic strains reached the soldier's soul, and did him much more good than all the "doctor's stuff" in the camp could have done.

Many eyes were filled with tears, hands and feet were moved over the sick bed in token of gratitude for the cheering strains.

From hospitals the band proceeded to the Sanitary Commission depot, and serenaded the precious change in acknowledgment of the prompt relief afforded to the large number of wounded from the Zouave regiment.

The Provost-Guard is rigidly enforcing the order against stragglers from camp, and but few soldiers are seen in the streets of the village.

The stench from the battle-field, owing to the warm weather during the past week, has become so perceptible as to seriously impair the general health of citizens and troops. A "coli" camp, with frosty nights, is all that will save us from a serious epidemic.

Long lines of teams bearing coffins to and from the battle field, accompanied by friends in search of, or in departure with, the bodies of slain relatives, are daily seen on the roads leading to Hagerstown, Frederick and Harper's Ferry. Many a soldier, with heart bowed down with grief, returns to his home, unable even to find the burial-place where lies the body of his son.

The Reconnoissance and Skirmish of the 6th- The Conscriptio in London County—Richmond Prices.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 7, 1862.

The reconnoissance which I mentioned in my yesterday's letter, and which had only just returned as the mail was closing, was composed of the 6th Regiment, Regular Cavalry, Capt. William P. Saunders commanding, and two pieces of Robertson's Battery.

Just beyond Hallowtown, the Rebel pickets were discovered and driven in. Capt. Saunders threw out a great portion of his command in flanking parties, and pushed on toward Charlestown. When some three miles this side of that place, his advanced guard was attacked by two squadrons of Rebel cavalry, who were repulsed, leaving two men killed. The head of Rebel Lieutenant Kay Kendall was killed in this skirmish, and the Lieutenant and one private captured.

Our party then pushed on toward Charlestown, driving the enemy before them, till they came upon four pieces of artillery, which opened upon them with grape, killing Corp. John Brown and wounding Corp. David James, both of Company D, 6th Cavalry. The party ascertained that the Rebels had four pieces of artillery at Charlestown, strong mounted pickets on all the roads, and a regiment of infantry, or dismounted men, it is uncertain which, and returned, having accomplished the object of the expedition. Our artillery, acting under orders not to bring on a general engagement, did not return the fire of the enemy.

A local citizen of Hillsboro, London County, whom I met at Gen. Sumner's headquarters this morning, reports that in his county there is a force of one regiment of cavalry only, which is divided into small squads, who are engaged in collecting conscripts all over the county. Conscriptio rules wherever the Rebels hold sway in Virginia.

Yesterday, Lieut. Col. Rutherford, of the 3d Louisiana Volunteers, who was taken prisoner in the rear of Maryland Heights, where he had been left behind, was sent to Baltimore on parole till exchanged.

There seems to be no immediate prospect of any movement of importance, but we hear of large bodies of men, at Frederick and elsewhere, who are being assigned to different corps in this army. I think that before many days there will be news worth writing.

A resident of Harper's Ferry has just returned from Richmond. He paid \$3 for a pair of boots, not "footed" on his own, one else's old "leg," and \$43 for a very ordinary coat and pair of pants. The commonest coffee and molasses were \$1 50 a yard, coffee was \$1 50 a pound, tea \$4 or \$5, corn \$2 a bushel, &c. He states that the Rebel destitution—starvation, in fact—stares the poorer classes in that city in the face, and that it seems almost impossible that a great number of the more destitute families could survive through the winter. These thousand "contrabands" are to be sent from Washington for that purpose, to whom will be added the stragglers arrested under Gen. McClellan's order, mentioned in a previous letter. Already some six hundred of these men have been collected and sent to Maryland Heights by various corps commanders.

Advance of the Rebels on the Charlestown Road—Our Pickets Driven In—The Rebels Driven Back Again.

From Our Special Correspondent.

SHARPSBURG, Oct. 7, 1862.

Our pickets who were on duty on the Charlestown and Harper's Ferry turnpike road, as also those who were stationed on the railroad which connects these places, were yesterday, at about noon, driven in. Our reserve pickets were also compelled to fall back, as the enemy came on from Charlestown in large cavalry force, and with some light artillery. He fired a few rounds of canister at our reserves, but did us no damage. He established a new line for himself, and thought no doubt he could have it all his own way, but the gallant Sumner begged to differ with him. For soon as word was sent him of the impudence, he dispatched two squadrons of the 6th Cavalry, under Mitchell, and also Robinson's battery of light artillery, with directions to reestablish our pickets on the line they had been driven from, not to come back until it was done, and to do nothing more. On they dashed, drove in the Rebels pickets, pitched into their sappers, and in twenty minutes they were within two miles of Charlestown, the Rebels lying before them.

One of the officers of the 6th Cavalry, whose name I will send you in my next letter, had a narrow escape of being killed or captured. In following our line that all of a sudden he found himself far in advance of his squadron and surrounded by fifteen to twenty of the enemy, being a splendid swordsman, he cut to the right and left of him like a madman, dashed through the whole crowd, upset two or three of them, and escaped all safe to his regiment, who gave him three cheers as he joined them, for they had witnessed the whole affair.

The opinion of our General is that Charlestown, which is only eight miles from the Ferry, is held by a strong force of the enemy; their pickets are seen in every direction from Bolivar Heights, and they are not more than two to three miles off. The portion of

the Army of the Potomac stationed on the beautiful heights in this vicinity are in the very best condition as to health and spirits. Review, drill, parade, and exercise are the order of the day. Times, with the picket duty, keep their minds as well as their bodies in healthy exercise.

The only complaint I hear anywhere in camp about the meat is a great portion of the bacon which they have received lately was rotten, and had to be thrown away. More than one regiment has been without meat of any kind for several days. This is too bad. Whose fault is it? Is it the contractor's, or Commissary's fault? The men have complained and say they can get no redress; their only hope is that the newspapers will help them.

When the men are in health, as they now are, they like good salt meat, and grow strong on it. Fresh meat they have not had for some time, but eat salt meat as soon as they can get it, and it would make them sick. Then by all means give them good meat, for they deserve it, and should have it.

They also miss the onions and other vegetables they used to get during the last few weeks they were at Harrison's Landing. It was the newspapers that got them these at that time. They want them now as well as then. Why not send a few barrels of onion for each brigade? The men like them and they do them good.

I have learned that the railroad bridge at Culmerville is destroyed, and that Sumner's Jackson's crew are tearing up and destroying every mile of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad west of that place. Many friends of those who fell at the battle of Antietam pass through here every day with metallic coffins and cases, going to the field to recover the bodies. Yesterday a brother of Lieut. John Conway of the 11th New York, as also the friends of Capt. Clancy of the 5th New York, went through here for that purpose. Gen. Meagher detailed a few men to help them to exhume the bodies, which were buried in blankets and their graves marked.

The body of Capt. Conway will be sent to Ireland. Col. Baker of the 88th was a few days ago dismissed the service by order of the Secretary of War; came, absent from his regiment during late battles. I have heard that Col. August has been recommended for a Brigadier-Generalship. The Colonel has acted as brigadier on several occasions and in battle.

Leave of Absence for Gen. Sumner—Mon Captured on Picket Duty—Correction of a Unanimous of The Philadelphia Inquirer.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 8, 1862.

Gen. Sumner has obtained a leave of absence for thirty days, and Gen. Couch takes command of the 2d and 12th army corps during his absence. The next ranking officer to Gen. Sumner in the two corps of Sumner and Banks, stationed here and hereabout, is Gen. A. S. Williams; the next ranking officer in this corps is Gen. Howard. Gen. Sumner telegraphed Gen. McClellan regarding his proposed absence, and the appointment of Gen. Couch to the command of the corps was the result. It was anticipated here that an appointment would be made from outside the corps. Before leaving this "leave" dates from tomorrow. Gen. Sumner visited the pickets in company with Gen. Howard and staff. He left the corps in a line of discipline. From what it has hitherto done, it is no doubtful guess to surmise that it will render itself famous in the future of the war. "Sumner's corps" is a good and strong name in the Army of the Potomac. It is a fighting corps, and "Old Bull Sumner" as the men love to call him, has made it so.

A Philadelphia paper stated yesterday that twenty men from this corps were enlisted by some young and lovely females into a house three-quarters of a mile from the line, and were then and there captured by the cunning "Southern Confederacy." The story, like many another in the same journal, is a pure invention. The facts in the case are, that on the 6th inst. Sergt. Aaron Bradley and Corp. Stephen Reber, both of Co. A, 29th Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, then on picket duty, went about a mile beyond the guards to a mill, to see what was "going on" there. The miller, and a woman in a house close by, warned them that mounted Rebel pickets were constantly in the neighborhood, and that they were in danger of capture. They, however, just as upon starting. Presently five mounted Rebels appeared and took them prisoners. Their names will be stricken from the roll, as they had no business to stray so far beyond their lines—possibly they may be degraded even more severely. There were no women in the business, however, and the twenty men of the Philadelphia paper are like Falstaff's "meat in buckram." Officers here desire the correction, as the statement as heretofore published is disgraceful to the corps.

I have the proceedings of the Confederate Congress on the 1st of October. The strip was cut from a Richmond paper, concealed and brought in by a paroled prisoner. You will see on the reverse of the extract an article showing how closely the Richmond papers and The New-York Herald sympathize with the rebels.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Movements of Sick and Wounded—Prisoners Exchanged—No Disturbances at Suffolk or Norfolk.

From Our Special Correspondent.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Oct. 8, 1862.

The steamboat last evening with about 300 prisoners, sick and wounded, which are to be transferred to the 8th, 12th and sent to New-York.

About 500 exchanged Union prisoners from Richmond arrived here last evening on the steamboat Hero and Belvidere. They will be sent to Annapolis.

No later papers have been received from Richmond.

There has been no disturbance at Suffolk or Norfolk of any account.

About 80 females came from Richmond on the steamboat New-York, on their way North.

Expedition up the Blackwater—Engagement at Franklin—Attempt to Capture the Boats Frustrated.

From Our Special Correspondent.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 7, 1862.

I learn that on Saturday last an expedition from the gunboat fleet in Annapolis and Pamlico Sounds, under the command of Capt. Fessenden of the Perry, consisting of that boat, the Hancock, and another, proceeded up the Blackwater, and at night anchored some half dozen miles below the village of Franklin. In the morning the boats proceeded to within about two miles of the village, where the river is narrow and the banks high. Here the boats were opened on from the banks by a large infantry force in ambuscade. The gunboats replied with canister with great effect, mowing down the bush, woods, and the Rebels hidden thereon.

Capt. Fessenden, finding his men were being hit in considerable numbers, concluded to withdraw. By this